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ARMED ELEMENTS STORM EGYPTIAN EMBASSY IN ANKARA

JN130924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Ankara, 13 July--An unidentified group stormed the embassy of the As-Sadat regime in Ankara a short time ago. The INA correspondent reports that an unidentified armed group opened fire on the embassy building, killing two of the guards before managing to enter the embassy. The attackers opened fire on embassy employees after they entered the embassy and took a number of hostages.

Turkish police backed by tanks and fire engines sealed off the area surrounding the embassy.

The armed elements, whose number and identity are not known, are still inside the embassy. Shots can be heard from inside the embassy.

'TEXT' OF 'ARAFAT, KREISKY, BRANDT 8 JUL PRESS CONFERENCE

JN121726 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1140 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[8 July Vienna press conference by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, SPD and Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky--read by announcer]

[Text] Dr Kreisky, chairman of the Socialist International factfinding commission: I visited the Arab states. I met in Cairo with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. After my stay in Cairo and Damascus during my first trip in 1973, I and the members of my delegation went to Israel where I conveyed to fellow members of the Socialist International in Israel the impressions I formed during my trip. This was a few weeks after the 1973 war.

We were of the opinion that there was hope of reaching a peaceful solution to the Middle East question. It was decided that the commission should continue its task.

The factfinding commission paid visits to other Arab states, after which I submitted my report to the Socialist International. In this context, I held continuous contacts with leader 'Arafat. We met in Damascus and exchanged letters, which were absolutely frank in tackling current issues. We agreed that it was time to discuss all issues in detail. We also agreed that it was meaningless to hold secret meetings with leader 'Arafat, and that it was better for leader 'Arafat to come to Vienna, especially since you know that I do not care much about protocol even in foreign policy.

The Executive Bureau of the Socialist International adopted a decision in the fall of last year calling for the Vienna meeting, which took place between President as-Sadat and Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party. This decision, which was adopted in Paris, was positive in that it also called for discussing the possibility of inviting the PLO to attend the Socialist International conference in [words indistinct].

There were different views within the Executive Bureau of the Socialist International. We did not vote at the end of tne discussion on this subject. However, it was understood that the chairman of the Socialist International would clarify certain points, including the point on whether the aim of the PLO was to destroy Israel.

In my opinion, that was a false assumption. At any rate, we wanted to obtain the information firsthand. Therefore, I asked Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Socialist International, who happened to be in Vienna, to prepare himself to preside over thi: committee meeting.

After a short while, a press statement will be issued containing the important matters discussed. Finally, I would say that these talks, which continued for 10 hours, produced a great deal of information that cannot be divulged. This information is intended for a certain party. I can say that we have obtained a great deal of information. I now ask leader 'Arafat to speak first and to be followed later by Chairman Brandt.

Brother Abu 'Ammar: In my name and on behalf of the PLO and the Palestinian people, I seize this opportunity to express my thanks to His Excellency Chancellor Kreisky and Chairman Brandt for this opportunity to discuss matters o? mutual concern and the Middle East question in which the Palestine question constitutes the central issue.

I am pleased with the meetings held with Chairman Brandt and Chancellor Kreisky whether in Cairo or Damascus and the letters we have exchanged on several occasions and which all centered on our common desire to achieve a just, real and lasting peace in the Middle East, a peace based on justice, a peace in which there are no preconditions or injustice to the Palestinian people or occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory.

We believe that a just, real and lasting peace in the Middle East is the one that takes into consideration the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their own destiny and to establish their own independent state; it is not the peace which is based on military aggression as is now happening against the Palestinians and the Lebanese and in which the most up-to-date weapons are being used to massacre the Palestinians and the Lebanese. We have talked a great deal. Therefore, I have nothing more to add. All I want is to repeat my profound thanks to His Excellency Chancellor Kreisky and His Excellency Chairman Brandt.

Willy Brandt: Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to add four points to what Chancellor Kreisky and leader 'Arafat have said. First, the achievement of peace in the Middle East is in the interest of all parties in the area and in our interest, we the Europeans. Therefore, any attempt to serve real and secure peace is a legitimate move.

Second, it was important for me to meet with leader 'Arafat and to know his own viewpoint on the form of a just, lasting and durable peace.

Third, I would like to stress the following point which was already dealt with by Chancellor Kreisky. In the fall of last year, I assumed the responsibility of clarifying the PLO's attitude toward Israel and whether the PLO aims at destroying Israel. I obtained a clear impression that the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people does not only exist in our press statement but had already been dealt with in previous international statements, the latest being the one issued by the nine member states of the EEC.

The right of self-determination for the Palestinian people must not be linked with the aim to annihilate and destroy others.

Four, regarding our talks in the past 2 days, Chancellor Kreisky preceded me by beginning the talks with leader 'Arafat, as I was busy with other meetings. I would like, however, to make a personal remark: This has been an Arab weekend. In the OPEC committee, I met with two colleagues from Kuwait and Algeria. The two gentlemen presented their viewpoints. I would like to stress once more that my meeting with leader 'Arafat is of special significance. I do hope that our future meeting and contacts will have fruitful results.

Question: Will the solution you are seeking be through the United Nations, Geneva, or some other place, especially since the Israelis reject UN Resolutions 332 and 3236; or will the Kreisky-Brandt initiative be through the United Nations without Geneva?

Abu 'Ammar: The initiative you are talking about concerns Chancellor Kreisky and Chairman Brandt of course. We appreciate every effort they make. As I said it was the Camp David partners who [words indistinct]. I would also like to add that it is my opinion as well as the opinion of the PLO and the Arab nation, which met in Baghdad, that what happened at Camp David was not a peace treaty but a separate peace. Furthermore, the Camp David treaty did not bring peace to the area. The Israelis, using U.S. weapons, continue their raids on the Palestinians and the Lebanese from the air, land and sea. These raids have continued for 84 consecutive days. The Israelis also continue to build settlements in the occupied territory and to close Arab universities in Nabulus, Bir Zayt and Bethlehem. I would also like to remind you of the sophisticated weapons that Israel has obtained from the United States. All this makes us wonder whether all this serves the aim of peace. What are all these weapons for? Are these weapons the price of peace? How can the continuous war from the air, land and sea lead to peace? How can the defiance of UN resolutions and the establishment of settlements lead to peace? Nevertheless, we believe that real efforts must be exerted to achieve just peace. We appreciate the efforts exerted by Chancellor Kreisky and Chairman Brandt. We call upon the whole world to contribute its efforts in this direction.

We respect the United Nations. We respect the UN Charter and resolutions, including Resolution 3236. We call upon this world organization for the achievement of peace through international cooperation. The Soviet-U.S. statement on this subject reflects our desire.

Question: Are you prepared to support a peace initiative from the United Nations or the Soviet Union?

Abu 'Ammar: It seems you have not followed what I said. We are the advocates of peace. But we are not prepared to accept the conditions of surrender. I said that we respect the United Nations and the efforts of Chancellor Kreisky and Chairman Brandt.

Question: Are you convinced that leader 'Arafat is the spokesman of the Palestinians?

Kreisky: First, I am not only convinced but I also happen to know that leader 'Arafat is the spokesman of the Palestinians. I don't think that any two people differ on this subject.

According to the information we have, 'Arafat is not only the legitimate spokesman but also the real spokesman of the Palestinians. Undoubtedly, everyone knows that all the elected mayors of the West Bank are committed to the PLO.

Second, as chairman of the factfinding commission, I believe that our work to achieve a peaceful solution to the dispute is not over yet. It will be over when our work achieves real success.

Third, you have asked me in what capacity I addressed the invitation [to 'Arafat]. I say that I addressed the invitation in my capacity as the leader of the Socialist Party. The approved manifesto of this party includes provisions committing the party to participate in such matters. You will find it on page 77 of the party manifesto on the party's position. The press statement says that the Socialist International will submit a detailed report on these lengthy talks and will recommend the continuation of contacts with the PLO.

Question: The background for inviting the PLO leader? [as heard]

Kreisky: This is not true. You must go back to the statement of the Socialist International Bureau which clearly calls for holding talks with the representatives of the Palestinian people. I am not the only one, but the United Nations also recognizes the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

Question: Will the PLO continue its operations inside Israeli, will you withdraw your forces from the border area next to Israel or will you retain them in southern Lebanon?

Abu 'Ammar: You must remember the UN resolutions. The UN committee on colonialism has adopted clear resolutions that it is the right of every people facing colonialism and occupation to resist this colonialism and occupation by every means. You in Europe carried out such a form of resistance against the Nazi occupation. The Americans carried out such resistance against British occupation. All peoples who have been under occupation have practiced such resistance. It is our people's right to carry out such resistance as well. This is a legitimate right endorsed by all international pacts and resolutions.

Regarding the second subject concerning our forces' withdrawal from southern Lebanon, we have adopted and implemented clear decisions on the removal of all manifestations of Palestinian and Lebanese armament from all towns. For example, we withdrew our forces from the city of Tyre; in other words, we removed manifestations of armament from the city of Tyre. Unfortunately, however, immediately afterward, the Israeli Cabinet issued its inhuman and terroristic decision to strike at the Palestinians anywhere and by all means Unfortunately, Israeli military action continued against Palestinian civilian camps and Lebanese towns and villages, including the places where we removed all manifestations of armament. The Israelis pursued a scorched earth policy against Palestinian camps and Lebanese towns. There are now 600,000 homeless Palestinians and Lebanese who were forced to leave southern Lebanon. It is my right to ask: A big uproar has created over 60,000 Vietnamese refugees. I sympathize with them. But it is my right to ask the world public: How does it feel about the 600,000 Palestinians and Lebanese who were rendered homeless by Israeli military operations.

Question: Have you received any aid to help these refugees?

Abu 'Ammar: Some aid has reached us and the Lebanese Government for this purpose from some of our Arab brothers. But I am asking aid from all honorable people and freedom-lovers in the whole world. I want them to not only help the refugees but also stop these savage attacks on us in which internationally banned weapons such as napalm, cluster and fragmentation bombs are used.

Question: Is there any possibility of establishing a Palestinian state next to the State of Israel?

Abu 'Ammar: I must remind everyone of the Palestine National Council decisions. I have been elected democratically by this council. We are democratic in our dealings. What did this democratically elected council decide? It decided that it is the right of the PLO to fight for the establishment of an independent state on any part of Palestinian soil which has been liberated or from which the Israelis have withdrawn.

Kreisky: The basic situation is that the United Nations has established new facts. By this I mean the PLO's membership in the United Nations. The information we have obtained will help us assess the situation. What is important is not international law. There is a fait accompli. I consider the PLO's position as similar to one that existed in Algeria before. Let me tell you a basic thing: I was a refugee once with thousands of other Austrians. We spoke about a country that did not exist on the map. But there were people inside the country. 'Arafat is in the same situation. The motives are similar. This is why I am so concerned about this question. Austria was wiped off the map under Nazi occupation. But the Austrians existed. I was happy when the prime minister of Sweden used to receive me in his office to talk to me about the assistance that could be given to the Austrian people after the war. This is a personal remark I wanted to make.

Question: Does the PLO intend to destroy Israel?

Kreiksy: I do not want to speak on anyone's behalf. But I can say that I never had this impression. I cannot imagine how this can happen to the most well-armed country in the world that has the best army in the world. I do not think that such ideas are realistic. This is how we must view the situation.

AMMAN AR-RA'Y REPORTS 'HIGH-LEVEL' U.S.-PLO CONTACTS

JN070847 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Jul 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Special dispatch]

[Text] New York--UN diplomatic sources have said that high-level contacts have taken place between the U.S. Government and the PLO during the past few weeks and that the Carter administration is getting ready to disclose the name of a U.S. personality to be entrusted with initiating a dialog with the PLO.

These sources added that a U.S. team headed by Harold (Tender), a high-ranking State Department official, is now undertaking contacts with Palestinian notables in the occupied territories and with Arab notables residing in Europe.

U.S. sources in Beirut have said that U.S. diplomatic activities will be expanded in August to include the PLO, in an attempt to persuade it to participate in the autonomy talks with the promise of granting the autonomy administration in the occupied territories extensive legislative and executive powers.

PLO OFFICIAL: EGYPTIAN INTELLIGENCE MEN ARRIVE IN WEST BANK

JN091025 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 9 Jul 79 p 16 JN

[Text] Amman--The Egyptian intelligence services have stepped up their activities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza to peddle the conspiracy of local administration and to abort the Palestinian resistance movement.

This is contained in a statement by PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Jawad Salih.

Salih said: Four Egyptian intelligence men arrived in the West Bank last week. They are: Musa Isma'il, 'Awadayn 'Awad, Ahmad Mar'i, and Nabil Hasanayn. They have taken up quarters at the Palestine Hotel in Nabulus under the protection of the Israeli police. Salih added: Nabil Hasanayn works as an editor in the Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper.

Salih further said: Occupation authorities are escalating their campaign of arrests in the occupied territories to deal blows to the nationalist movement and peddle the autonomy conspiracy.

Salih stressed that the nationalist front will remain steadfast and will continue its struggle to foil the conspiracy of local administration.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION

JN120725 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, yesterday evening received a Portuguese Peace Council delegation led by former Portuguese President Costa Gomes.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brothers Zuhayr Muhsin and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee members, and by George Habash, PFLP secretary general.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East.

The head of the Portuguese delegation stated that the Portuguese people are looking forward to the conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people, scheduled to be held in November, so they can express their support and solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle.

Brother Abu 'Ammar and the brother members of the Palestinian resistance factions and of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement attended a dinner hosted by Fatah's foreign relations department in honor of the Portuguese peace council delegation.

The Portuguese delegation is also expected to visit Syria.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CUBAN LEADERSHIP

JN130807 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received in his office in Damascus yesterday the Cuban ambassador to Syria. Our correspondent has learned that during the meeting brother Abu 'Ammar received a message from the Cuban leadership.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES TEACHERS CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

JN130833 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar has announced that the heroic Palestinian people in the occupied land are a timebomb that has exploded in the face of conspiracies. In a speech at the third conference of the Palestinian Teachers Federation, which began in Damascus yesterday, the commander in chief said that the Palestinian revolution will continue to remain a ball of fire against the enemies until the total liberation of Palestine.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We cannot recognize Resolution 425 or 426 because we do not recognize Resolution 242 or 338. The Palestinian revolution cannot under any circumstances accept a ceasefire until the total liberation of Palestine.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: As we had expected, the counteroffensive has begun on various fronts. There will be an offensive to make Jordan return to its previous position. They have apparently tried this and have had some success. We should know that there is another attempt to bring pressure to bear on Syria [words indistinct] the conspiracy. What is happening now in Syria is part of the offensive or one of the fronts of the offensive or one of the fronts of the offensive which Carter is preparing for the area to deal a blow to anybody who moves.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: What is happening in southern Lebanon is a U.S. conspiracy not only against the Palestinians and the Lebanese but against the Arab nation as well. What is happening in southern Lebanon is a U.S. conspiracy, in accordance with the agreement concluded between the As-Sadat regime and Begin at Camp David. It is an implementation of Article VI of the Camp David accord in which the Egyptian-Israeli commitment takes precedence over any other commitment.

The commander in chief stressed that we should realize the dimensions of the conspiracy. They are threatening us with a hot summer. They should understand who makes threats. They thought that 89 days of aggression would affect us. We are prepared for 89 months of aggression. Time will tell who will be able to endure more. They threaten us with a hot summer and we too threaten them with a hot summer. We will see whose summer will be hotter.

KUWAIT

BULGARIAN REPORTER INTERVIEWS AL-ANSARI ON OIL PRICES

AW120907 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--A Kuwaiti Government official accused the USA and the developed Western states of being the chief perpetrators of the oil price climb. He said that the USA and the other Western states strive after complete hegemony over the world and especially in the gulf area. "They want to take everything from the other nations without giving anything in exchange. They want the gulf countries to increase oil production without raising its prices," said Sheikh H.E. Abdalla al-Ansari, director of the "Press and Culture" Department with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, to a representative of the Bulgarian ANTENI weekly, who visited Kuwait in connection with the opening of a Bulgarian airline to that country.

Explaining the rise in oil prices the Kuwaiti official pointed out that the Western states ignore the fact that the gulf countries, Kuwait in particular, fully depend on the production of oil. He informed that the USA and some other countries are building mammoth oil depots, waiting for the Arab states to increase its output and then put in store enormous quantities of it. They will be able to dictate on the market then and exercise control over the oil production in petroleum-producing countries, said Sheikh Abdalla al-Ansari.

He said that Kuwait stands for cooperation with all countries, in all spheres but under one indispensable condition--cooperation on equal grounds. According to the Kuwaiti representative it is not so in the trade with the USA. Defending the position of his country he quoted examples of the great price increase of the commodities and other goods imported from the USA in recent years.

SOMALI MINISTER GHALIB VIEWS CANADIAN EMBASSY ISSUE

JN120957 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 12 July--Omar Arteh Ghalib, Somali minister of state for the presidency, has stated that Somalia will implement any Arab decision against Canada in the event Canada transfers its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He said: Any other foreign country adopting a position similar to that of Canada will be opposed by a unified and firm Arab position.

In a statement in Doha to the Kuwaiti weekly newspaper AL-HADAF, the Somali minister condemned blatant foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa by eastern countries, particularly the Soviet Union, and by those he termed Cuban mercenaries.

Omar Arteh Ghalib called on the United Nations, the OAU and other international organizations urgently to intervene and seek a just solution to the issue. He said that contrary to what has been circulated by international quarters, his government does not object to the convening of an international conference in which all concerned parties--including the revolutionaries of Western Somalia and Eritrea--would participate to settle the issue in an equitable manner.

The Somali minister affirmed that the revolutionaries are now in control of more than two-thirds of Western Somalia and that bloody battles are currently being waged against the Ethiopians as well as personnel from the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and Cuba, which are backing the Ethiopians.

The Somali minister stressed that as long as the Horn of Africa issue remains unsolved and the expansion of the Soviet Union and its allies in the area is not checked, it will not be easy for any official to talk about the security of the Red Sea, particularly in light of the dangers threatening the area.

Concluding his statement, Omar Arteh Ghalib denied that Ethiopia had proposed self-rule to Eritrea or Western Somalia [words indistinct].

PDRY

MUTI', CUBA'S GARCIA HOLD TALKS IN ADEN

LD111648 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] The first round of official talks between the delegations of Democratic Yemen and the Republic of Cuba began at noon today. The Democratic Yemeni side was headed by brother muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the Cuban side was led by Comrade Guillermo Garcia, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Comrade Guillermo Garcia arrived in Aden yesterday on an official visit to Democratic Yemen for talks with party and state officials on ways of strengthening bilateral relations and preparations for the forthcoming Havana nonalined summit.

Garcia Departure Statement

LD121556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Guillermo Garcia, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and Mnisters of the Republic of Cuba, has expressed satisfaction with the results of the discussions and meetings he held in Democratic Yemen, particularly his meeting with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the central committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Comrade Guillermo Garcia was speaking to the press on his departure from Aden at the end of a 3-day visit to Democratic Yemen. He said that the talks between Democratic Yemen and Cuba stressed the importance of the sixth summit conference of nonalined states for unity, solidarity and cooperation in the struggle against imperialism. He hailed the contributions made by Democratic Yemen to the nonalined movement.

He was seen off at the airport by brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPER ADVOCATES MORE POSITIVE U.S. ROLE IN MIDEAST

LD111247 Jidda 'UKAZ inArabic 8 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] Several international attempts are being made in order to achieve a solution to the Middle East conflict. In Austria Kreisky met with 'Arafat, and at the United Nations the Security Council chairman announced that the council would hold a meeting in mid-July to discuss the Palestinian problem. Meanwhile, U.S. presidential envoy Strauss is touring a number of capitals in the area.

Despite all these efforts we expect no decisive results leading to recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. All these efforts come up against the blank wall of the Israeli mentality and Zionist expansionist ambitions of capturing the largest possible area of Arab lands.

The U.S. responsibility is increased two-fold by the Israeli stand. It is not enough for the United States to send its official envoys like Strauss and unofficial ones like Kissinger to tour the area. It is not enough for Washington to declare its rejection of the Israeli policy of building settlements. The United States must play a more positive role in view of the dangers the Israeli plans pose for the area. If the United States wishes, it can force Israel to submit to international law, but it is deferring trying to achieve radical solutions because of the impending presidential election year when it will devote itself to domestic problems.

Israel will be deterred only by a strong U.S. and Arab stand. The Arab situation calls for an objective study of the actual dangers that Israel represents, dangers that have prompted Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to call for an Arab summit during the month of Ramadan so as to enable the league to play a new and basic role in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

UAE

SOMALI PRESIDENT LEAVES FOLLOWING 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

JN111537 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and the accompanying delegation concluded a 3-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates and left for home this evening.

The Somali president was seen off by Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the United Arab Emirates president; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, deputy prime minister; and a number of UAE civilian and military officials.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT-BEGIN TALKS

NC121353 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Sami Hasan Sirri commentary: "Egypt Reaffirms Its Principled Commitment to Peace and the Palestinian Question]

[Text] The discussions between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin ended in Alexandria yesterday. These discussions centered on ways to give continuous impetus to the Palestinian autonomy talks to insure their success. The discussions also dealt with the steps to establish comprehensive peace and the stages of withdrawal from Sinai. Two main issues were also raised during these discussions. These are the problem of the settlements and the question of southern Lebanon.

The discussions between President as-Sadat and Begin took place at a time when positive steps had actually been taken to practically implement the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The first such steps were the return of Al-'Arish to Egyptian sovereignty and the preparations to implement the second phase of the withdrawal, which will include the return of the oilfields and mineral wealth mines to Egyptian sovereignty.

The discussions have also taken place at a time when actual progress has been made in the Palestinian autonomy talks. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil referred to this progress at the conclusion of the third round of the autonomy talks in Alexandria when he said that these talks had made unexpected progress. Undoubtedly, any progress in the direction of building comprehensive peace depends basically on good intentions and on practical steps helping the process of building confidence. In this regard, we refer to Begin's statement that he was going to Egypt with an open heart and that he would do his utmost to insure that the Egyptian-Israeli discussions would bear fruit. This is a statement which expresses good intentions that could help the building of a comprehensive peace, if coupled with practical steps to assert confidence and prove that there is a desire to comply with the text and spirit of what has been agreed upon.

For its part, Egypt has emphasized and continues to emphasize its respect for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its commitment to implement it. The letter exchanged among President as-Sadat, President Carter and Menahem Begin has been attached to this treaty. This letter clearly defines the form Palestinian autonomy will take and the timetable of the autonomy discussions, which should lead in less than 1 year to the establishment of the elected Palestinian autonomous authority in Gaza and the West Bank and to the abolition of the Israeli military and civilian government there. They should also lead to the release of Palestinians in Israeli prisons and to the formation of a Palestinian police force which would supervise security. The Palestinian autonomy would last 5 years during which the Palestinians themselves would determine their fate and define the form of state they want. Israel's commitment in this regard is clear and obvious. It adheres to its pledge to place the Palestinians along the right course leading them to the attainment of their legitimate rights and to ruling themselves by themselves. Egypt also encourages every effort to insure Palestinian participation in the autonomy discussions.

This is clear in the statement made by a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry in which he said that Egypt welcomes the tripartite meeting which was held in Vienna among Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The source affirmed that Egypt welcomes the efforts by the Socialist International to insure Palestinian participation in the peace process. These efforts, the source added, supports Egypt's view that the Palestinian question is the crux of the problem.

We note here that Egypt has never hesitated to exert efforts to uphold the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable them to establish the entity they want over their land. President as-Sadat's discussions with Menahem Begin are a continuation of the efforts which Egypt is exerting for the sake of Palestine and its people out of its faith that the Palestinian question is the essence of the Middle East conflict and that there can be no peace without the recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinians to determine their future by themselves.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON PLO 'ATTITUDE', 'ARAFAT-KREISKY TALKS

LD130815 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 11 Jul 79 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "What Is There in the Palestinians' Attitude?"]

[Text] There is no doubt that there is something new in the Palestinians' or the PLO's attitude, something that is indicated by Yasir 'Arafat's rapid movements this week. At the invitation of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, 'Arafat flew to Vienna where the two men had talks. The talks caused an uproar in Israel, which recalled its ambassador from Vienna in protest and the Israeli Knesset issued a statement denouncing the meeting. On its part, Austria accused Israel of interfering in its internal affairs.

On his return 'Arafat stopped in Libya, but Al-Qadhdhafi was not there. He continued his trip to Damascus and held an urgent meeting of the PLO, which was attended by all its leaders. After the long meeting the leaders met with Hafiz al-Asad, but Damascus radio said nothing about the meeting.

These rapid movements indicate that there is something important in the Palestinians' attitude or the PLO's attitude. But nobody in the PLO has disclosed the nature of this something. However, the PLO office in Vienna yesterday issued a statement replying to Israeli criticism of 'Arafat's talks with Austrian officials. It said that the Vienna talks were an important step toward the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Therefore, this move is for the sake of a settlement and an important step toward the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace. Although the Palestinians did not disclose the dimensions of this important step the Austrian chancellor's statements have dotted the i's and crossed the t's. His statements have shown that it is ridiculous to believe that the PLO intends to destroy Israel. He said that 'Arafat realized that the State of Israel exists and that it will remain. He said that there is no doubt about this but 'Arafat refuses to recognize Israel as long as it ignores the PLO. Concluding his statement, the Austrian chancellor said that the situation in the Middle East is no longer a matter that concerns Israel and the Arabs alone, but that it concerns world peace.

What the Austrian chancellor said indicates that a certain plan exists and that this plan was defined during the Carter-Brezhnev meeting in Vienna. It also appears that there is a move by another quarter to complete this plan.

Reports from Beirut say that the Romanian president will shortly arrive in Damascus--the location of the PLO headquarters--carrying a proposal to amend Security Council Resolution 242 in a manner that would do justice to the Palestinians. This amendment and its definition were the subject of discussion between 'Arafat and the Austrian chancellor. While Moscow has undertaken to convince the Palestinians of the need to accept this initiative, Washington, for its part, pledged to persuade Israel.

Therefore, this is a plan whose outlines are being defined. 'Arafat and the PLO have responded to this plan. But we would like to ask just for the sake of asking: Why did the Palestinians reject this plan before, as it is the same plan that Egypt suggested earlier and which it urged the Palestinians more than once to accept? Instead they rejected it and went on making their well-known statements, which we would not like to reiterate here. Why have they responded today? Is it because it came to them from Moscow?

So be it. We are not sorry about this, but what we do regret was that time was wasted to no purpose.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RECEIVES UGANDAN DELEGATION

NC121207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 July--Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz today received the Ugandan friendship delegation that is currently visiting Cairo. The delegation is led by Edward Rugumayo, speaker of the Ugandan national consultative assembly.

During the meeting the delegation explained the internal situation in Uganda, pointing out that the purpose of its visit to Cairo is to brief the Egyptian officials on what is happening in Uganda out of Uganda's interest in maintaining good relations between the two countries.

The delegation also pointed out that the sole aim of the new regime was to overthrow the regime of Idi Amin and to insure the safety of Ugandan citizens.

The delegation also explained its country's policy, which is based on the principles of nonalinement, work within the framework of the OAU, and finding a balance in Uganda's relations between East and West.

The delegation referred to Uganda's relations with its neighbors, particularly Sudan, and affirmed the new Ugandan Government's interest in maintaining these relations. The head of the delegation announced that the Ugandan Government has asked its foreign minister to go to Khartoum to explain the situation in Uganda and the relations between the two countries.

Dr Usamah al-Baz affirmed to the Ugandan delegation Egypt's interest in maintaining the brotherly relations between the two countries. He said that Egypt will not hesitate to extend support and aid to Uganda within the framework of its principles, duties, and responsibilities toward the African brothers.

The Ugandan delegation arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

MENA has learned that the Ugandan delegation will hand Vice President Husni Mubarak a message from Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa to President Anwar as-Sadat.

INA REPORTS ON BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

JN121509 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 July--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet today held a series of talks with several Iraqi officials dealing with the development of bilateral relations in various fields.

Simonet held talks with 'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and planning minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; and the chief of the general staff [no name given]. The talks centered on economic relations and ways to boost them. The talks also dealt with a number of issues of mutual interest.

The Belgian minister and Iraqi officials exchanged views on the proposals that are adequate to build a new world economic system based on justice, equality and cooperation.

Simonet arrived in Baghdad 2 days ago.

Simonet Departure

JN130911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 July--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

During his visit, the Belgian foreign minister held talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral relations.

AL-BAKR RECEIVES NIGERIAN NONRESIDENT AMBASSADOR

JN121550 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 July--This morning President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received the credentials of A.M.S. Imam, Nigerian nonresident ambassador to Iraq. Attending the ceremony were Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, acting chief of the President's Office Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah and chief of protocol at the President's Office Dr Wahbi 'Abd ar-Razzaq Fattah.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS CLASH NEAR KUNIN IN CENTRAL SECTOR

NC121825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The situation in the south is still being affected by the incidents continuing there. Information received at 1830 today states that the forests of Rayhan and Al-Jarmaq came under shelling. However, the details of this action are not yet known.

Information also received tonight states that a clash occurred at the entrance to Kunin, in the central sector, claiming some victims. Furthermore, there are conflicting views on the way this clash occurred.

PALESTINIAN-PROGRESSIVE FORCES COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

NC130747 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] In a joint communique issued yesterday in Beirut, the Palestinian resistance and the Progressive Forces said that 10 persons of the rightist militia forces, which are under the command of the renegade Lebanese commander Maj Sa'd Haddad, have been killed.

Many others were also hit in the wake of an attack made by the joint Palestinian and Lebanese forces against the border strip which is controlled by the rightist militias in southern Lebanon.

The communique further said that the attack also resulted in the destruction of the military vehicles belonging to the rightist forces.

VOL REPORTS SECURITY SITUATION NIGHT OF 12 JUL

NC130753 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] In Beirut, the commercial sector was the scene of an exchange of machinegun fire and rockets. As soon as this exchange engulfed the combat lines of Petain, L'Empre, Ad-Dabbas, Martyrs Square, Pigalle and Al-'Ayzariyah, Al-Jumayzah, Al-Arz Street, and Riyad as-Sulh Square came under fire.

At 0015 today, an explosion occurred in the building of the Libyan-Tunisian Bank in western Beirut. This bank is housed in the Picadilly Building in Al-Hamra'. The Imam as-Sadr Brigades claimed responsibility for the explosion in the bank, adding that they will continue to strike at Libyan interests everywhere until the question of Imam as-Sadr and his two companions becomes clear and until they are returned to their homeland.

Following a relative calm, the south came under Israeli artillery shelling centered on Tyre, where two shells fell in the water reservoir. Another two shells fell in the Al-Bus Sea area. Some boats were destroyed and some houses were heavily damaged. It has also been reported that three people were wounded.

Israeli artillery earlier at noon had shelled the An-Nabatiyah area and Bra'shit. Heavy damage was sustained.

A Norwegian military delegation is scheduled to arrive in the south today to inspect the Norwegian battalion serving with the UNIFIL.

AL-QADHDHAFI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

JN121750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has asserted that the outcome of his Arab tour was generally positive. He added that his tour centered on the need for the treasonous stand of the Egyptian regime to be contained by the Arab countries and those of the Baghdad summit conference.

This came in a press conference Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held in Damascus today. The press conference was attended by correspondents of world and Arab news agencies, representatives of TV networks and journalists.

During the press conference, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared that all the Arab countries he visited have the same stand and there is a possibility that the Arabs might boycott the Suez Canal after it has been used by Israeli ships. He added that it was agreed to boycott the Suez Canal on the Arab level, so that it can only be used by As-Sadat and his Zionist masters until it is liberated from Zionist imperialism and returns to the Arab fold. He said the concerned countries have adopted a decision to cut the pumping of oil via the Suez-Alexandria pipeline. He said that there is an agreement to boycott Egyptian cultural and artistic production following reports that some Egyptian artists are about to carry out joint work with Zionist artists.

Al-Qadhdhafi said that the decision to boycott the Egyptian papers has been implemented because these papers are supporting capitulation and are urging the Arabs to accept defeat. He said there is another decision to boycott Egypt, which is now connected to El Al via Pan American.

Leader Al-Qadhdhafi said that the Arabs are unanimous in seriously confronting the countries that are hostile to Arab right, foremost of which is the United States. He said: All the Arab leaders I met during my tour asserted that the United States has ignored 100 million Arabs for 2 million Jews, thereby disregarding the legitimate Arab rights and the Arabs' real interests.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the United States, the Egyptian ruler and the Israelis are working to find a tool in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to replace the PLO. He added: We the Arabs have realized that the self-rule process is a transitional period in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to transform them into an Israeli land.

After alluding to the U.S. refusal to recognize the PLO at the time when the United States recognizes the enemy's right, survival and expansion, he said that the United States must pay the price for its partial stand supporting the enemy. We are compelled to defend ourselves and to reconsider the issue of our accounts and oil as well as U.S. goods that are invading our markets.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asserted that during his tour he sensed Arab determination to boost unity steps. He also sensed a collective emphasis on the unity between Syria and Iraq, unity between the two parts of Yemen, and the desire to establish unity between Libya and Algeria and unity in the gulf extending from Kuwait to the UAE. He also asserted that what is currently taking place is absolutely not a peace process, but a process of a new war. The Egyptian Armed Forces have been moved from one front to another and the Egyptian regime is preparing to involve the Egyptian army in a war not against the Israelis but against the Arabs. He asserted that all the Arabs are determined to resist As-Sadat.

Asked about the most prominent topics discussed with President Hafiz al-Asad, particularly at the end of the Arab tour, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: We have assessed this tour and reviewed its outcome. We also reviewed cohesion between Libya and Syria, the fateful everlasting cohesion. He added: We can assert that our arms are at the disposal of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as well as at the disposal of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Asked if he had a convergence of views with President al-Asad concerning all issues that are being raised in the Arab arena, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: We always had a convergence of views. Our vision has always been common, one and fateful; we share one trench.

Asked about the possibility of holding a summit by the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, leader Al-Qadhdhafi said: We have not discussed this topic specifically. However, we have agreed that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is the basis for Arab countercapitulation action. It is a link in the chain of unified Arab action against the enemy, but this front alone is insufficient for steadfastness. He added that no other steps can cancel this front. This front can never substitute any other development for Arab action.

Alluding to the situation in Lebanon, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that this situation is extremely serious and that it is military aggression against an Arab League member state. He said that the Arab countries, in accordance with the Arab collective defense treaty, are responsible for defending any Arab state subjected to foreign attack. He asserted readiness to give support and assistance to the Lebanese people. This assistance, he added, must be agreed upon with the Lebanese authorities.

Asked about Libyan current efforts to achieve unity of action in the Arab Maghreb as a step along the road of Arab unity to meet with the anticipated unity between Syria and Iraq, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi answered: Unity is made by the masses. There is a Libyan-Algerian dialog to make this unity.

In reply to another question, the Libyan leader said: We greet King Husayn's steadfastness and that of Jordan, which stands on the longest frontline with the Zionist enemy. He added that all the Arabs are aware that Jordan is a gate and if stormed by the enemy, he will reach the gulf peninsula and Iraq. He said: I believe that the return of the Palestinian resistance would increase Jordan's steadfastness and this front vis-a-vis the enemy. We must support Jordan at this phase and we must bear all the consequences.

At the end of his press conference, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the issue of boycotting the Suez Canal should be studied. He asserted that contacts will take place among the Arabs on various levels. Some of these contacts have already been agreed upon and the others are to be agreed upon. These contacts are aimed at discussing all the economic issues which are bound to strengthen the steadfastness of our Arab nation vis-a-vis all the capitulatory schemes.

Leaves for Home

JN121503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 12 July--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Damascus for home this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by President Hafiz al-Asad, deputies to the prime minister, the ministers, the head of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus and heads of diplomatic missions in Damascus.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM MEETS CYPRIOT COUNTERPART

JN122017 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cypriot foreign minister, held the first round of their talks in Damascus this evening. The talks were attended by Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; and Dr Rafiq Juwayjati, director of the West European desk at the Foreign Ministry. The talks were also attended by Yeoryios Pelayias, director general of the Cypriot Foreign Ministry.

The talks between the two sides dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the Cypriot problem, the international situation and bilateral relations.

The SANA correspondent reported that the two sides' views were identical on these topics. The correspondent added that the Cypriot delegation has reiterated its absolute support for the just struggle of the Arab nation for liberating the occupied territories and regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Cypriot delegation expressed its admiration and appreciation for the leading role of Syria under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad regarding the Arab nation's national issues.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

JN122142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Syria and Bulgaria today signed an agreement for developing trade relations and economic cooperation. The minutes were signed for Syria by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; and for Bulgaria by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

The two sides also signed a protocol extending the validity of the economic cooperation agreement signed between Syria and Bulgaria in 1974 until 1983.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID COMMENTS ON MONROVIA OAU SUMMIT

LD202254 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Monrovia, 10 July (APS)--"The spirit of Monrovia both during the summit and the following year, should be that one of the return to the entire commitment towards principles of the organization of African Unity (OAU)'s charter." Through these words, the Liberian president, Mr.William Tolbert, stressed to a large extent the general hope that this conference held since Friday in Monrovia, should really be fruitful, the national daily EL MOUDJAHID writes today in a commentary entitled: "Is the Monrovia Spirit Going To Be Born?"

EL MOUDJAHID special envoy to Monrovia goes on saying that "Here in Monrovia, all delegations are conscious of the seriousness of certain situations, which in case of a failure in finding their solutions, could lead to grave risks for peace in the African Continent and for the strengthening of the African solidarity."

"That is why the Liberian president's speech does not change anything if the following OAU principles he evoked are not respected:
--peoples' right to self-determination
--intangibility of the borders
--liberation of Africa
--non-interference."

"In evolving the respect of the peoples' right to self-determination, as stipulated by OAU and UN Charters, to whom we are referring, if it is not to the Moroccan monarchy which is jeering at this principle and challenging the African community, trying to deny (until when?) to the Saharan people this inalienable right," EL MOUJAHID added: [as received]

"In evoking the intangibility of the borders, to who are we referring if it is not to the Moroccan monarchy which regularly renews its claims over its neighbors' territories? In fact, the Liberian president, in insisting on the return to the OAU's holy principles, shows very well his consciousness concerning the risks that may put the African Continent in danger, and the splits which may seriously threaten the project of unity of the African Continent,: EL MOUDJAHID declared.

"Delegations in Monrovia agreed to recall the important question of a quick settlement to the inter-African disputes so that African countries could better look after their development and better avert from foreign interventions and better organize the struggle in Austral Africa," EL MOUDJAHID concluded.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI WELCOMED BY THOUSANDS UPON RETURN

LD122200 Tripoli JANA in English 2024 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Benghazi, July 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, arrived back home this evening ending a twenty-day national action tour to the following Arab countries: Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic and Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, was received upon his arrival at Ibinina Airport in Benghazi by It Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, the secretary-general of the General People's Congress, the secretaries of people's congresses affairs, trade unions, and vocational association affairs at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, members of the General People's Committee, secretaries of people's congresses and committees and a huge crowd.

Thousands of Libyans, carrying green flags, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's pictures and slogans expressing their commitment to their historical leadership, gathered in the airport and lined the road heading to the city of Benghazi early this morning to welcome him back.

The moment Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's plane landed the crowds cheered him and shouted slogans for the unity of the Arab nation. The following are some of the slogans reiterated by the masses: Welcome, Welcome Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, You Are Our Sole Leader! Welcome, Your People Salute You! Welcome, We Are Eager To See You! The masses followed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in a huge march to the centre of Benghazi city. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's tour of the Arab countries is of great importance due to the current critical circumstances of the Arab nation following the surrender and submission of the defeated Egyptian president to the enemy and its allies.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was accompanied by a delegation which included: Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, the assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress; Muhammad 'Abd al-Kassem Zuwi; the secretary of planning; 'Abd al-Majid Go'oud; the foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki; and the secretary of the General People's Committee for Municipalities, Abu Zayd Durdah.

MAURITANIA

EMERGENCY MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS POLISARIO ATTACK

LD122056 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Permanent Committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation held an emergency meeting on 12 July, 1979, under the chairmanship of It Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed Louly to consider the situation resulting from termination of the declared cease-fire by the POLISARIO, which attacked the village of (?Qishla) at 0500 today.

This attack, which resulted in huge casualties, comes at a time when Mauritania has proven to world public opinion its desire and determinsation to reach peace quickly in the Sahara in accordance with the OAU and UN resolutions, taking into consideration the interests of the area peoples.

In the face of this new situation created by the POLISARIO, and for which it is completely responsible, the Permanent Committee is anxious to remind everyone that Mauritania will reply to any aggression, whatever its source, and will not accept any solution contrary to its dignity and interests.

The Permanent Committee urges the government to mobilize all active elements in the nation and to take all necessary measures to counter this aggression.

The Permanent Committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation this afternoon ended its meeting which began this morning and issued the following statement:

The Permanent Committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation met on Thursday, 12 July, 1979, under the chairmanship of Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed Louly, head of state and chairman of the committee. During the meeting, the committee heard two reports: the first was made by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state and the second by the first deputy chairman of the committee and head of the government.

The head of the state acquainted the committee members with the results of searches which led to the discovery of the debris of the plane which on 27 May met an accident leading to the death of Lt Col Ahmed Bouceif, the prime minister, and his colleagues. Salvaging the debris of the plane is continuing thanks to the help of the French Navy.

On this occasion, the Permanent Committee sends its most sincere thanks to the French Government for this help it has kindly offered to the Mauritanian state.

The second report submitted by the first deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of government dealt with domestic and external conditions of the country.

In conclusion, the Permanent Committee expressed its satisfaction with the way the celebrations on 10 July, the first anniversary of the National Armed Forces, were conducted. On this occasion, the Permanent Committee congratulated the committee responsible for preparing for the celebrations.

MOROCCO

REPORT ON WILLINGNESS TO TALK WITH POLISARIO DENIED

LD121902 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--A reliable Moroccan source has denied a REUTER report dated 10 July from Monrovia to the effect that a Moroccan official had stated that Morocco would be ready to attend negotiations with the POLISARIO Front provided Algeria also takes part. The source stressed that no statement of this kind had been made by the Moroccan delegation, and pointed out that an objection was raised against the presence of the POLISARIO Front at the Monrovia conference, and none of its representatives was allowed to enter the conference hall.

SUDAN

BRITISH MINISTER LUCE COMMENTS ON REFUGEES, ZIMBABWE

JN111745 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1708 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 July--Mr Richard Luce, British minister of state for African affairs, declared here today that Britain is ready to offer financial aid to Ugandan refugees in Sudan. He expressed the hope that peace will be restored, law will prevail in the coming months, and that Uganda would get a government that satisfies the wishes of the masses.

In another development after his meeting with President Numayri today, Mr Luce stressed that Britain is exerting efforts so that Zimbabwe may achieve its legitimate and comprehensive independence. He added that Britain will intensify its efforts on the international arena to secure the international community's support in this respect.

Commenting on the latest Zimbabwe elections, the British minister said that the elections in which 64 per cent of the voters participated were, despite the difficult circumstances, a positive step on the path to majority rule in Zimbabwe where control has fallen into the hands of the Africans for the first time.

12 July Departure

JN121100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 12 July--Richard Luce, British minister of state for African affairs, left Khartoum this morning at the end of a 2-day visit during which he met with President Numayri and senior Sudanese officials.

TUNISIA

PLO-CHARTERED JET LANDS FOR ARMS, LEAVES EMPTY

LD121536 Tunis TAP in English 1402 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, July 12 (TAP)--Tunisian authorized sources revealed (?Wednesday) [word indistinct] Boeing 707 carrying some military equipment landed on Tuesday, July 10, at Sidi Ahmed Base in Bizerte to load a cargo of military equipment which had been deposited in Bizerte for a certain time on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The aircraft is owned by an American company and [word indistinct] on charter to a Belgian company on the PLO's account.

Since the crew had refused to fly on with the load of arms, the aircraft in question was unloaded, given back to the crew and allowed to go on Wednesday afternoon, July 11.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI DEPARTS 12 JUL AFTER TALKS

LD121416 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Tunis this morning after having led the Palestinian delegation to the extraordinary session of the Arab League Council held at the end of last June. In a statement he made before his departure, Qaddumi noted that the nomination of Chedli Klibi to the post of secretary general of the Arab League is a clear expression of the confidence of the Arab states in this fraternal country. Faruq Qaddumi also said: We have discussed with the responsible officials in Tunisia all current issues, particularly what we anticipate from the African summit conference in Monrovia, and what we expect of events and developments in the Arab region.

Faruq Qaddumi was seen off at Tunis-Carthage airport by Mohamed Sayah, director of the party and minister delegate attached to the premier, and by Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis.

BEGIN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE UPON ARRIVAL AT 'ATAROT

TA121609 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Jul 79 TA

[News conference by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at 'Atarot Airport in Jerusalem on the morning of 12 July upon his return from Alexandria]

[Text] Our honorable and distinguished rabbis, honorable Knesset chairman, deputy prime minister, my colleague ministers, dear friends, ladies and gentlemen:

It was a good visit with positive results. We added another brick to the edifice of peace. All the visits of my friends in Egypt and of President as-Sadat and his aides to our country are building the reality of peace.

We signed a peace treaty. I have never accepted the famous expression of the Austrian chancellor--I beg your pardon, I mean the German chancellor, this was a Freudian slip--I was referring to the German chancellor who, at the outbreak of World War I, described an international treaty as "a piece of paper."

However, a peace treaty is a framework--composed of important paragraphs--which one must fill with contents. So, by means of these visits, we are filling this framework with a content--reality. First of all, the reception of the Egyptian people during these last 2 days, I traversed the streets of Alexandria several times and each time thousands of people received the Israeli entourage with applause, cheers and blessings. There were old men, women and children in the crowds. This phenomenon really warmed our hearts.

In Israel, as you know, when President as-Sadat came to Beersheba he was received with great warmth by tens of thousands of people, and the president still remembers the visit and the reception which made a great impression on him. Thus, we see that on both sides of the border the peoples want peace and believe in peace. Hence, a reality is created. As I called it--the reality of peace.

Second, the talks President as-Sadat and I had during the past 2 days: In the first talk we raised real problems. In the second talk, which was held yesterday and lasted about 2 hours--I could say that this talk was a decisive one. True, on the first day of my visit we spoke about the possibilities of rebuilding the Cairo-Lod railway, as it used to exist until the outbreak of the Independence War in 1948. We have two proposals on building or resurfacing this railroad: one from the well-known industrialist Mr Shidlobsky and the second from the Canadian Pacific Company. Very soon we will invite both of them for initial consultations on the work. Of course, they will have to visit Egypt and discuss it with the Egyptian transportation minister. However, there are hopes that this railroad will indeed be built and, undoubtedly, this will constitute a further contribution to the reality of peace. An Egyptian will be able to get on the train in Cairo and go to Lod, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Yaffo. This train will also carry cargo. Therefore, a direct line of transportation--which is relatively cheap, perhaps the cheapest means of transportation--will be set up and this is extremely important. Obviously, this will take some time.

We also discussed other issues: mutual assistance, open borders and increasing the number of visitors from both countries--these are very important issues.

At the second meeting, which was held yesterday, we discussed the basic problems; that is to say, all the important problems which are connected to the relationships between the two peoples and the Middle East were raised during this talk. The talk was held in an atmosphere of real friendship, mutual understanding--we did not conceal anything from each other and if we had differences of opinion, we agreed to reveal them to each other. We told the journalists--and there were 250 to 300 journalists from all over the world there--what the differences of opinion between us were: Our settlements and so on. However, there were no negative tones. Simply: If we both reach a point on which we hold different opinions, we tell this to each other.

To sum up, I can say that, following the current and the previous visits, we are really beginning to go over from the stage of peace to the stage of friendship and mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

These are my impressions. If any of my comrades have any questions in Hebrew, please ask them. Later, I will translate my responses into English.

Question: Sir, this is the first time your plane has landed at the Jerusalem airport. What is the reason for this and has this issue been raised in the talks with As-Sadat?

Answer: We did not discuss the landing in Jerusalem, but we spoke about Jerusalem. I will tell you a very interesting thing about the landing in Jerusalem: My son--who was born in Jerusalem and lives in Jerusalem--asked me before my departure: Why do you not take off from 'Atarot? Why do you take off from Lod? I said that it was a very good idea and I would think about it. When I arrived at Lod airport, the defense minister, my friend 'Ezer Weizman, said to me: On your way back you will land in Jerusalem. He neither asked me nor informed me. However, I did not say it, but I thought to myself: "Yes, Sir."

Therefore, this is the story. And I must truly say: Blessed be the day! This is the first time that an Israeli prime minister has landed in Jerusalem, the united city. I can testify to the fact that this is an excellent airport and the landing was classical. This is a very nice airport and I congratulate the manager of the airport. In the future, we will certainly take off from Jerusalem and return to Jerusalem in the most natural way.

Question: You have mentioned the Austrian chancellor. Did you discuss with President as-Sadat the meeting between Kreisky and 'Arafat?

Answer: We did not say a word about it. Neither As-Sadat nor myself mentioned Mr Kreisky or the man whose name you have just said. The issue was not on the agenda and we were not interested in it. We made peace. We are advancing the process of peace and building the reality of peace. Whatever happened in Vienna will be forgotten, it is of no value whatsoever. Only shame remains for those who did whatever they did in Vienna. However, the shame will also fade away. President as-Sadat and myself took no interest in that meeting at all.

Question: Did you discuss oil issues?

Answer: The issue was completely solved.

Question: Will Egyptian oil be supplied in Israel?

Answer: Yes. However, we cannot call it "supply" because we will have to pay for it at the prices prevailing in the international market.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, you said the talks were decisive. In what way?

Answer: In their contents and their tone, in the deep friendship which was created between President as-Sadat and myself on the personal level and in raising the level of cooperation between the two countries.

Question: Is it true you address each other by your first names?

Answer: Yes, it is true.

FURTHER DETAILS ON ALEXANDRIA SUMMIT REPORTED

TA122018 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jul 79 TA

[Text] This evening, the prime minister phoned President Carter at Camp David. Mr Begin informed the U.S. President of his talks in Alexandria and promised to submit further details in a letter to be sent soon. President Carter expressed his satisfaction with the talks. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram, who returned today from Alexandria, sums up the Alexandria talks:

At last night's joint news conference with the prime minister and President as-Sadat, the Egyptian president emphasized: We talked about very important matters. It seems that, beyond the things which have already been publicized--the disagreement on the issues of settlements and Jerusalem, the series of measures for the acceleration and strengthening of the normalization of relations and securing oil supplies to Israel--issues which will not be publicized for the present were also discussed at the meeting.

One can assume that, following 3 hours of face-to-face talks, Begin and As-Sadat reached agreement on central issues in connection with the Middle East. And, if this is indeed the case, then the talks dealt with, among other things, countries such as Iran, Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in addition to countries such as Jordan and Syria. Perhaps the leaders of Israel and Egypt also discussed questions of energy and joint strategy regarding possible developments in the area. Agreement between the two men on these issues may find its expression in a joint future policy.

The assessment in Jerusalem of the Alexandria summit: Any meeting between Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat and between Israelis on various levels and their Egyptian colleagues is another stage in the peace process.

In a private talk last night at the end of his meeting with President as-Sadat, the prime minister said: The peace is starting to outgrow the treaty.

It was understood from talks held with high-ranking Egyptians that the pace of the negotiations on the autonomy is satisfactory. We have another 10 months yet, they say.

Real differences of opinion exist on the issue of the settlements. It is doubtful whether the gap between the Israeli and Egyptian positions can be bridged at this stage.

Governmental sources believe that the normalization will be deepened and will be reflected in daily life until the next As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Haifa.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES OIL SUPPLIES TO ISRAEL

TA071006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 7 Jul 79 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] There is no alternative but an increase in the price of oil following the recent price hikes. Still, even expensive oil has to be purchased somewhere. As is known, there are not many choices in the market. Thus, the following remarks sound somewhat reassuring. The Mexican ambassador to Israel, Roberto Casellas, assured our correspondent Yosi Melman in an interview that the relations between Mexico and Israel are excellent both on the political level and in regard to oil deals. [Begin recording]

[Casellas--in English] If I don't remember incorrectly, in 1977 we were selling 20,000 barrels a day. Then, the head of our national oil agency--which is called Petroleos Mexicanos--visited Israel at the end of 1977. A substantial increase was made then--over 50 percent. It was about 30,000 barrels a day plus, I understand, a lump amount which was sold at that time.

Since then, according to the latest information that I have obtained when I was in Mexico, through your own embassy in Mexico, this amount has been increased.

[Melman] Do you know about any attempts by Arab countries to pressure the Mexican Government not to supply oil to Israel?

[Casellas--in English] I don't know that for a fact. I understand that they may be interested in trying to prevent Mexico from selling oil to Israel, but I do not know it for a fact.

[Melman] Anyway, I do not think that Mexico will ever give in to the Arab boycott despite the fact that Mexico has very friendly relationships with the Arab world.

Mexico's oil production, the ambassador continues, amounts to some 2 million barrels a day. According to various estimates, its oil reserves are among the greatest in the world. However, we have other customers besides Israel, he adds. We must take care of them and supply them with oil according to the agreements signed with them.

By saying this, are you trying to hint that there could be a possibility of Mexico's cutting off its oil supply to Israel? Is this a warning?

[Casellas--in English] Well, so far it has been--and I trust that it will continue to be. Whether the amounts of our production would be sufficient to satisfy all your needs is something that I cannot foretell.

[Melman] So far, Ambassador Casellas points out, Mexico has been a stable source of oil supplies to Israel. I believe we shall continue to do so in the future as well. We are aware of Israel's delicate problems on the issue of oil supplies, particularly in the wake of the Iran crisis. However, it is hard to determine now whether Mexico's oil production and the contracts and agreements already signed with other countries will suffice to supply all of Israel's needs in the future. [end recording]

LABOR PARTY BANS MEMBERS FROM TALKING TO MEDIA

TA122019 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The Labor Party bureau today decided to ban the members of the bureau from giving interviews or making any comments to the media on the draft resolutions passed at today's meeting.

This extraordinary decision was adopted following the proposal of Labor Party chairman Shim'on Peres.

IDF DISTRIBUTES FILM ON WEST BANK SECURITY

TA130655 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jul 79 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] The IDF spokesman is now distributing a 20-minute film on the issue of the security importance of the Judaea and Samaria region. In reply to a question, the IDF spokesman said yesterday that the film was the fruit of the IDF spokesman's initiative, aimed at providing the answer to one of the main information problems, the military problem connected with the Judaea and Samaria region.

For this purpose, the IDF spokesman's reply states, the chief of staff had given his approval to the film's budget and the aerial shots, and the aim of the film is to illustrate for the public and the foreign press the military aspect of the problem.

It has been further reported that the film, which was prepared by the IDF spokesman's regular unit with minimal aid from professional reserve personnel, does not refer to the settlement issue, but to purely military ones such as control of traffic arteries, problems of time and space and strategic depth.

MK Yosi Sarid (Alinement) who submitted an urgent motion to the agenda on this matter, said in his proposal: "This is additional evidence of political intervention on the part of the chief of staff. The IDF is not supposed to distribute publicity films on issues sharply disputed in public. Even graver than this, in this production the IDF takes a definite side in the barricade of the national arguement. It is also strange that it is actually the chief of staff, who wants the IDF to pinch pennies, who is prepared to spend hundreds of thousands of Israeli pounds to play a publicity-political role which cannot under any circumstances be counted among the army's defined tasks."

The production of a color film of this length costs the film producers--according to film producers in the civilian market--between 400,000-500,000 Israeli pounds.

CACHES OF EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN BETHLEHEM, NABULUS

TA121618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Jul 79 TA

[Text] A large cache of explosive materials was discovered today in the village of Husan in the Bethlehem District. Six bricks of explosives were found, several kilograms of high-explosive material and three explosive charges ready for operation. No arrests have been reported.

This morning, an explosive charge was discovered near a branch of Bank Le'umi in downtown Nabulus. Security forces were sent to the spot and they detonated the charge without causing any damage.

FORMER KHUZESTAN SENATOR ASSASSINATED

ID121720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 12 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Seyyed Asadollah Musavi, a former senator from Khuzestan, was assassinated today while in detention.

According to a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz, thousands of Behbahan citizens staged a demonstration against Musavi this morning. The demonstrators, believing that he was to be freed, went on a march and at the end of it gathered in front of the place where he was detained. Later, a number of demonstrators removed an air conditioner and then entered his room and killed him with three gunshots.

AHVAZ-KHORRAMSHAHR RAILWAY BRIDGE DAMAGED BY BOMB

ID121212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 79 ID

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch, the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr railway bridge, 5 km from Khorramshahr, was demolished last night by a bomb explosion.

In a telephone conversation with our correspondent in Abadan, the manager of the Khorramshahr railway station said: Immediately after learning about this incident, railway officials, together with military officials, were dispatched to the site of the incident where it was noticed that one of two bombs planted underneath the bridge had exploded. The military officials took steps to defuse the other bomb.

With regard to repairing the bridge, the manager of the Khorramshahr railway station said: By 0800 this morning the railway officials completed repair of the bridge for movement of trains, and the basic repair and renovation of the bridge still continues. He added: The Ahvaz Railway Department has also sent a mission to investigate the incident at the site.

GUNMEN DETAINED AFTER ATTACK ON AHVAZ AIRPORT 4 JULY

ID121305 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 7 Jul 79 pp 1,2 ID

[Text] Ahvaz, PARS--According to a report by a PARS correspondent, an armed attack on Ahvaz Airport took place last wednesday night [4 July] in which windows in the airport building were smashed. There was also an explosion at Hasirabad, but nobody was injured in either of the two incidents. The PARS correspondent in Ahvaz reported the attack on Ahvaz Airport in detail as follows:

Following an armed attack last Wednesday night on Ahvaz Airport, Engineer Ebrahimi, governor of the provincial city of Ahvaz, told us in a telephone conversation of the results of the investigation into the incident. He said: "the object of this armed attack was the destruction of the airport control tower and the airplane used by Major General Farbod, army chief of genral staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who had traveled to Khuzestan to visit Ahvaz army units and subunits."

Reporting the aim of the attack on the airport and commenting that the attackers were "inept individuals" and that even now Kalashinkov cartridges were being recovered from the area where the attack took place by the city defense squad, the governor of Ahvaz described how the incident took place.

He said that "at 1022 passengers in a Paykan car attempted to attack the airport control tower and Major General Farbod's plane with a mortar, but they fled when the revolutionary guards opened fire." The governor of Ahwaz also announced that so far two men suspected of being connected with the incident have been detained.

TEHRAN-MASHHAD TRAIN DERAILED; CAUSE UNKNOWN

ID131008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 13 Jul 79 ID

[Excerpts] According to a report by a special reporter of Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Garmsar, the special express train between Tehran and Mashhad, which left Tehran at 1635, was derailed in the Kavir station, 35 km from Garmsar. According to the report, 7 of the 12 cars in the train rolled on one side.

The cause of the accident is still not clear and it cannot be said whether the accident was due to sabotage or to other reasons.

According to the doctors at Mellat Hospital in Garmsar and Railway Hospital in Tehran, so far at least eight people have been killed as a result of this accident. It is said that the number of those killed is not above 12. About 70 people who were injured in this accident are receiving treatment in Railway, Piruzabadi and Dr Fatemi Hospitals in Tehran and Mellat Hospital in Garmsar. Most of the injured have superficial injuries and it is believed that the total death toll will not exceed 20.

We wish to inform our dear listeners that the Tehran-Mashhad express train which left Tehran at 1540 passed the place of the accident. I repeat, the 1540 Tehran-Mashhad express train safely passed the place of the accident.

THREE IN TEHRAN EXECUTED FOR FORNICATION, SODOMY

ID130820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 13 Jul 79 ID

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran found Qorban 'Ali Purmohammad, Ghomam Reza Mohammad Qurbehzad and Mohammad Jangazman guilty of fornication and sodomy and sentenced them to execution. The verdict of the court was carried out early this morning.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT ON U.S. PLANS IN AREA

ID121952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 79 ID

[Text] The Iranian Islamic Republic ambassador to Kuwait, Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, said in an interview given to PARS: The victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution has resulted in the political bankruptcy of a great many political theories and philosophies in the region. He added: Only through respect for national rights and the territorial integrity of the countries of the region can the United States secure its economic interests. It is no longer possible to seek profits by means of tailor-made agreements.

Asked about the Iranian Islamic revolution's influence on the developments and political and social structures of the countries of the region, Dr Shams said: The Iranian Islamic revolution has not only totally changed past standards, but has also created new standards in social and political fields. As far as the social aspect is concerned, the Iranian Islamic revolution has resulted in an astonishing self-confidence among the masses of the region against foreign forces. Those who used to say: What can we do against U.S. imperialism and the Zionists' might, are now realizing that if their governments are unable to stand up to these aggressive forces, it is because they are not in line with the wishes and goals of their peoples. Now the Arab masses have realized that they can defy their enemies if they have self-respect and internal cohesion. As for the Iranian Islamic revolution, it has channeled the masses' potentials toward action.

Asked about the accuracy of reports on U.S. military maneuvers in the waters of Oman and the Persian Gulf aimed at safeguarding U.S. economic and strategic interests, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said: I have heard that the United States has built up its naval forces in the Indian Ocean and Oman, and that there are plans in hand to further strengthen these forces. The United States is also planning to increase its military forces in the Bahrain and Muscat bases. However, the idea that the United States might wish to secure its interests through military means is very superficial.

He continued: To secure interests through tailormade agreements, like the $25 billion agreement signed between Hushang Ansari [managing director and chairman of the board of directors of the National Iranian Oil Company under the shah] and Kissinger, are no longer possible. Continuing his remarks on the same issue and replying to a question concerning the reaction of the region's countries against such U.S. maneuvers, Dr Shams said: The countries of the region come under three groupings: First there are those who are friendly to the United States; second, there are those governments which are afraid of America; and in the third group are those who have frustrated the hopes entertained by U.S. imperialism in order to maintain their national independence.

He was asked: Considering the loss of Iran as a strategic and geopolitical element by the United States, do you think U.S. imperialism is trying to create a new policeman for the region, and if so what country does the United States have in mind? Dr Shams said: Political observers believe that the United States is planning to set up a collective policeman for the region composed of Egypt, Israel and the facists in southern Lebanon. I do not think the United States will succeed in carrying out this plan. Because these forces suffer from internal conflicts, as we saw in the case of the shah where there was a clear conflict between the regime and the national interests of the Iranian people, I believe that the United States should indeed forget about the creation of a policeman in the region, for another severe blow by the masses of the region will bring about further frustrations.

Asked about the prospects of a united Islamic front, Dr Shams said: If the governments of the region were to realize the wishes of their peoples, then such a unity would be quite simple. However, as pointed out by Imam Khomeyni recently, our problems stems from the fact that the Islamic governments are alienated from their peoples and behave toward their peoples as enemies.

STAFF UNION ALLEGES 'CENSORSHIP' BY RADIO, TV BODY

LD120955 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 5 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Statement by the Constituent Council of the Union of Radio and Television Staff]

[Text] The Constituent Council of the Union of Radio and Television Staff condemned the failure on the part of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Revolution [radio and television authority] to reflect news, events and current social affairs in a true light. The text of the statement is as follows:

"Announcement: Under circumstances in which the revolutionary forces of the community are waging an extensive struggle against plots by reactionary elements allied to imperialism, and when the original revolutionary fighters are once again being sent to the black caverns of Evin prison and tortured, how is it that the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with all the facilities available to it, is displaying particular indifference to this? Are we to believe that the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran is still deeply imbued with the spirit of the Aryamehri cultural purgatory which was permeated by censorship and repression? "In view of these problems, another question must be raised; namely, whether the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran has advanced with the revolution and whether it has fulfilled its mission vis-a-vis the community. Defending the necessity for the perpetuation of the revolution, defending freedom of expression and belief, defending the principle of rule by council as the highest decisionmaking authority, and defending the social rights of each individual in the community is the duty and mission of every group and organization which believes in the fundamentals of freedom.

"The Constituent Council of the Union of Radio and Television Staff, protesting at the arrest and torture of Seyyed Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, member of the Mojahedin-e Khalq-e Iran [Crusaders of the People of Iran] asks what the radio and television organization has done or is doing in connection with this incident. As the most extensive organ of mass media, how does the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic explain its silence, amounting to censorship, in such cases?

The Constituent Council condemns the failure on the part of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic to reflect news, events and current social affairs in a true light and considers the imposition of any kind of censorship to be opposed to the demands and movement of the revolutionary nation or Iran."

[Signed] The Constituent Council of the Union of Radio and Television Staff.

Announcer Resigns

LD121242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1615 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Statement by Iranian radio announcer Mehdi Safa]

[Text] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Greetings to you, my good friends. With the triumph of the revolution, I came to the radio so that here, in what was the propaganda fortress of the old regime before it was set free through your endeavors and self-sacrifice of this champion people, I could pay my debt, as much as I am able, to the revolution and to you.

With great resolve I decided, in my speeches and with my limited opportunity, to discuss the most important and most fundamental problems of the revolution and the difficulties of our society. I decided to become (?a barrier) in the path of mistakes and deviations. If I saw a mistake or a deviation that would harm the revolution and the people, I vowed to reveal it without any second thoughts and to have only God before my eyes.

I decided that, as much as I can and as much as it is within my power, I would acquaint the people with current problems, warn them against the dangers lying on their paths and expose the sly, deceitful and wounded enemy, (?who has not given up yet) and who is awaiting an opportunity to strangle the revolution. I pledged to myself always to discuss such problems and refrain from discussing minor and ineffective matters that do no harm to anybody, have no benefits and will not produce any results.

In brief, I decided not to amuse the people with such generalizations as "The bird flew off the tree"; "The pudding got cold"; Justice is good and tyranny is bad." [These are some of the sentences used in the first reading book of the primary schools in Iran to practice reading] Rather, I decided to tell the truth that I know, as much as I can and as far as it is possible to do so, and to show the path leading from the well. If I do not have anything serious to say I will keep quiet.

(?The few speeches that you heard in this program) were based on the same intention. Of course, some and not all of what I said followed this rule. The main reason was that I was not given permission to say and broadcast all that I had to say. At the same time, I was always prepared to hand over this program or any other program in which I was involved to the first more qualified person that I could find. This is because I believe that, in order to insure the continuation of any revolution, it is necessary to make use of the effective and active participation of the most sincere, most expert, most experienced, most self-sacrificing and most believing individuals in the revolution. If such revolutionary individuals do not enter the stage of the revoluton and do not undertake to safeguard the revolution, the heritage of the martyrs will continuously be at the mercy of the invasion of plunderers and enemies of the revolution.

Alas, that in our revolution this course has not been followed and that the affairs of the country have fallen into the hands of those people who are neither among the lowly [mostaz'afin, a term often used by Khomeyni to describe the poor] nor among the most revolutionary individuals. I think the secret of most of the problems and difficulties we have been facing since the revolution should be sought in this very fact, that is, a domination by counterrevolutionary, narrow-minded, and monopolizing elements who can see the world only through the eye of a needle. This is especially true as these elements have recently waged a major campaign to isolate, crush and scatter the genuine, revolutionary and religious forces. This process can be seen more or less, and with varying degrees of strength, in all organs of the country, including radio and television, where it has become a common phenomenon. The appearance of this infiltration within the radio and television organization, because of the immediate effect this establishment has on the population, is particularly critical and carries with it a potentially devastating effect.

Every day we witness the negative attitude and practice of the radio and television organization--especially in its news bureau--toward the process of the revolution.

We can see how its falsified and untrue news items and the wrong policy it has adopted in processing the news is deeply damaging the revolution, the leader of the revolution, the trust and the faith of the people in this weapon [radio and television] and the revolutionary zeal of the masses in such a way that, in such a short time, no enemy was able to inflict the damage that has been inflicted and is still being inflicted by these ignorant friends.

The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic, instead of being a source of movement and the chief agent for the creation of zeal and enthusiasm among the people, has become a means of making the people indifferent and immobile. I must, however, mention some believing and revolutionary youth who work in radio and to some extent in television. These people do their utmost and use every ounce of their life and expertise to create programs worthy of the period of the revolution which represent an adequate token to the pure blood of thousands of martyrs. But certainly, the insatiable monopolists and the dominant reactionaries will, before long, sweep these people away, too, and they shall replace these people--people who have devoted their days and nights and every moment to their responsibility and their pledge--with some fanatical and vile neorevolutionaries whose only understanding of Islam is its name and whose only qualification for being a Muslim is having a beard and being adorned with a carnelian ring.

Wherever one goes, as soon as they know you belong to the radio and television organization, your friends and acquaintances, and even strangers, ask: Why do the radio and television behave in such a fashion? Are not the radio and television Islamic, and if so, why are they lying? One does not know what to answer.

Can one say: Yes, you are right? Can one say that the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic does not always tell the truth? Can one say that it tampers with the news and that sometimes it even fabricates it? Can one say that its news is one-sided and not always on the side of the true interests of the revolution? Can one say that the revolutionary personalities are not in a position of power within the radio and television? Can one say all these things? How? Can one tell the people the whole truth? Do they have the endurance and the capacity to hear all these bitter truths? Will they not lose hope? If one tells them the full truth, will he not destroy the hope of his compatriots who carried out the revolution, accepted every calamity and every hardship and showed every self-sacrifice so that they can rule their own destiny, so that they can supervise their own mass media and will not be forced, as before, to listen to foreign and hostile radios in order to learn the truth? On the other hand, can one keep quiet about these facts? Will one not be responsible before God and God's people?

For a long time, I have had this conflict and struggle within myself, but eventually, I decided to tell the truth. I came to the conclusion that silence is treason, although I feel that I am revealing a known secret. A long time ago the people lost confidence in the truthfulness of this organization. The first crushing blow was delivered during the kidnaping of the children of Mr Taleqani, when all of a sudden the people became aware of the bitter truth that the radio and television had lied to them and that from then on they should not take the news broadcast by the radio and television at face value. Numerous other examples which they came across later have confirmed their belief that radio and television lie.

The truth is that the presentation of news on the radio and television is not according to truth, but rather is based on the individual prejudices of these who are in charge of broadcasting the news. How many important events or news items, either domestic or foreign, are either not reflected at all in the news or else are tampered with or even reversed? For instance, Jallud, the Libyan prime minister, stayed more than 2 weeks in this country, but the radio and television did not give any news of his visit to the people. On the contrary, every day and night the people are forced to listen to long news reports about the meetings of the 'Amal group in Lebanon while it is not certain whether such a group even exists in Lebanon. Likewise, the radio and television do not report anything about some important gatherings because they are not favored by the VIP's and if they are reported, the number of participants in such meetings is said to be much less than it really was. On the other hand, they broadcast long reports about some other meetings and, of course, the number of participants is multiplied several times. For instance, the number of the people who took part in the recent demonstration was approximately 100,000, and this was reported by all the news agencies, including PARS, to be 10,000. Conversely, the number of those who disrupted these demonstrations--and everyone could see that they did not exceed 200 or 300--was reported to be several thousand.

The news bureau bosses did not appear to realize that these events were witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people who saw the march with their own eyes. How can one tell such an obvious lie and not be bothered by it? Nevertheless, unfortunately, our friends did tell such a lie and were not bothered by it.

The news carried by radio and television is one-sided and prejudiced. A clear example of this can be seen in the Sa'adati affair. The distortion of news is even carried out in foreign news, and if one is going to base his judgment of world affairs on the news broadcast by this organization, he will be greatly misled, because even in the foreign news, everything depends on the immature and naive emotions of the bosses of the news and not upon facts.

Unfortunately, this effective means of propaganda has been put in the hands of people who do not understand its values and uses, who have no sense of responsibility and whose actions are based on their shortsighted and monopolistic inclinations.

This organization could neutralize many of the conspiracies that are carried out against our revolution and against the genuine revolutionary forces, but instead of informing the people and telling the truth, it has become a tool in the hands of these conspiracies and a means for increasing differences and disunity. The radio and television could have prevented much of the bloodshed that has taken place in various corners of the country and could be an effective tool for reducing tension, but not only it did not do this, on the contrary in some cases it did the opposite. Radio and television could create so much revolutionary enthusiasm in the people that our people and our revolutionary youth could make the whole country prosper, but it has not done so.

In such a system, even the few useful programs which exist have no function other than justifying a system that has lost its legitimacy. The radio and television organization has lost its legitimacy because it has deviated from the path of truth and the expression of reality which are the most distinguishing features of an Islamic entity.

This system has lost its legitimacy [mashru-'iyat] because, instead of gathering] together the various forces and unifying them in the face of the common enemy, it has spread disunity among the people and has caused them to be scattered.

Therefore, I no longer find it admissible to remain here and I shall leave until it is fundamentally reformed. Peace be upon you and good-by.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES RADIO, TELEVISION DELEGATION

LD121942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] This morning members of the news staff of the Radio and Television Organization were received by Imam Khomeyni privately.

Asks for Review of Programming

LD121944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's letter to Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Musavi concerning his participation in arranging radio and television programs was issued today. This is in line with people's complaints. Following is the text of the letter:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency Seyyed Mohammad Musavi, it would be appropriate for you to go to the Radio and Television Organization and, in cooperation with Mr Qotbzadeh, arrange its programs, so that the people no longer complain. Naturally, you are aware that this is an Islamic organization and must avoid deviationist programs. I wish you success.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON BUDGET REVIEW PROCESS

LD121326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A study of the country's current budget has been completed by the Council of Government and presented to the Islamic Revolutionary Council for its study and approval. In a brief interview with PARS, 'Ali Ardalan, the minister of economic affairs and finance, said: Because the Revolutionary Council will require a long time to study the budget, it has been decided, with the approval of the Council of Government and the Revolutionary Council, that the budget for the month of Tir this year [month beginning on 21 June] should be proclaimed and carried out on the basis of the last 3 months.

GENERAL SAYS ARMY SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 150,000 STRONG

LD121455 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 Jul 79 p 9 LD

[Excerpts] Gen Jahangir Iravani, who because of his opposition to the regime was forcibly retired during the events of 15 Khordad 1342 [unsuccessful Khomeyni-inspired uprising in 1963], has spoken about the army at a party meeting.

Speaking at an Iran Party meeting on the composition of the armies of the world over the last 2,500 years, he described the cost of maintaining the U.S. Army as enormous.

In conclusion, he noted that the Soviet revolutionary army could provide a model for the national army of Iran. It was the famous Trotskiy who laid the foundations of this army, and the project was one which met with Lenin's acceptance.

To turn the army into an army of the people, they made use of privates and young non-commissioned and commissioned officers, while senior officers were removed. There was, however, some criticism that some of these still remained as teachers.

Referring to staffing, Iravani said: Our army needs only 150,000 personnel, a number requiring less expenditure. This is enough for the protection of our borders. The president must assume responsibility for the command of the army, while the commanders of individual armies and battaltions and the chief of general staff must be elected by the national consultative assembly and the army council of the national consultative assembly. It is obvious that in times of necessity all the people can be mobilized for the defense of the homeland and sent to the battlefront after a short course of instruction.

Soldiers' councils for the purpose of forming a people's army will be a very good measure. For instance, I have heard that they want to dissolve the councils which came into being in the air force. This is not a good idea.

Another concern is connected with national mobilization, which can be either partial or general. Partial mobilization is when the people are called up within a period of 48 hours, as is customary in Britain and Israel, when, after giving the men a short course of instruction, they are sent to the battlefront. General mobilization is when there is an all-out attack on a country, when 150,000 men are not enough and everyone capable of carrying arms is called up to drive the enemy out of the country. Undoubtedly it is the people who make up such an army, and thus a small budget sufficient.

WEAPONS SEIZED IN GULF PORT OF BANDAR-E GENAVEH

LD121822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Revolutionary guards yesterday seized a number of smuggled weapons and a considerable quantity of ammunition in Bandar-e Genaveh and arrested the smugglers.

According to a PARS correspondent in Bushehr, the seized weapons include 4 Kalashnikov rifles, 4 hunting guns and 1,010 Kalashnikov bullets; they were seized in an automobile coming into Bandar-e Genaveh from Ahvaz. The driver of the automobile was arrested, but two passengers in the car escaped.

Five thousand Colt bullets were also seized from a motorcyclist near Bandar-e Genaveh.

MILITARY UNITS REPORTEDLY TO BE REDEPLOYED IN KORDESTAN

JN121545 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1356 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 12 July--It has been decided to redeploy official Iranian military units in the Kurdish region in Western Iran. Reporting this today, the newspaper JOMHURI ESLAMI says that a military mission arrived in the city of Mahabad and began distributing arms to the local authorities there.

ETTELA'AT REPORTS ATTACK ON AYATOLLAH'S OFFICE

LD120953 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent dispatch: "Attack on Office of Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi"]

[Text] Shiraz--Several unknown persons armed with Molotov cocktails, Uzis and Colts last night, attacked the Shiraz office of Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi, Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative in Fars province. The unknown attackers, numbering between two and four, climbed over the walls surrounding the reception hall of the former palace of the governor-general of Fars where the Islamic Housing and Development Office and the Office for the Holy War for Construction in Fars Province are situated, in addition to Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi's office. They used Molotov cocktails to attack the storeroom containing property of the governor-general's palace. When challenged by the guards protecting the palace, they began firing with their Uzis and Colts. In the clash with the guards at Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi's office, the windows and walls of the building were damaged; and the attackers fled. It is said that one of the attackers was hit by a bullet fired by a guard.

AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR WARNS PLUNDERERS OF KURDISH FARMERS

LD121400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the governor general of West Azarbayjan concerning the expulsion of the Kurdish villagers of this province:

As safeguarding the fruits of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the continuation of this glorious revolution requires careful observance of social, economic and judicial justice and the elimination of every kind of every individual or social exploitation and injustice. Therefore, we wish to announce that for the past few months, a number of opportunists who plundered the weapons of the gendarmerie during the tumultuous days of the revolution are forcefully expelling their Muslim Kurdish brothers and farmers who reside around Urumiyeh and Salmas from their homes and villages and are trying to confiscate their lands and property unlawfully.

These people are hereby warned that within 1 week from now, they should return the properties they have taken, make the necessary material and moral compensation, and obtain the satisfaction of their Kurdish farming brothers. If by this date the injustice is not eradicated, and their rights have not been achieved in a brotherly fashion, the files of all people who do not observe the individual and social rights of others will be sent to the Islamic revolutionary courts with a request for severe punishment.

AYANDEGAN REPORTS ROAD WORKERS DISMISSED IN AZARBAYJAN

JN121546 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1354 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 July--Some 650 workers of the Public Works Department in East Azarbayjan province, working between Tabriz and (Zortan), have been dismissed from work. Reporting this today, AYANDEGAN says that the dismissed workers gathered at the province's sports stadium and threatened to stage a sit-in strike if they did not get their jobs back.

TEHRAN REPORTS MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS IN VARIOUS AREAS

LD121320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A group of people representing various classes from the border town of Sardashi, accompanied by farmers from the region, held a march yesterday. Sardasht's governor addressed a meeting of the town's citizens, and at the end of the rally the citizens issued a six-point resolution calling for an end to radio propaganda against the Kurdish compatriots and demanding autonomy for the Kurds and other peoples in Iran. The resolution also called for punishment by the country's Islamic Revolutionary Court of these who perpetrated the slaying on 5 December 1978.

A group of the citizens of Oshnaviyeh also held a rally yesterday in the town's great mosque for a similar reason.

A group of the citizens of Mahabad held a meeting yesterday afternoon opposite the radio and television building to protest the news carried by the voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

URUMIYEH COURT SENTENCES ONE TO DEATH, OTHERS TO PRISON

LD121314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Urumiyeh held a session yesterday afternoon during which it investigated the dossiers of a number of clubwielders and murderers in the hamlet of Sari Bazli. The crimes of the accused took place last year on the 40th day after the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn ibn 'Ali. The court issued the following verdicts pertaining to two of the accused:

Changiz Khanzadeh, the ringleader of the clubwielders, the prime perpetrator of slayings and the murderers of the martyr Reza Agha-Mohammadi, was found guilty of waging war on God and was sentenced to death. The court's sentence was carried out at dawn today. Jamshid Mohammadi, one of the clubwielders who participated in beating strugglers and who took part in the murder of Reza Agha-Mohammadi, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

At 1000 this morning Urumiyeh's Islamic Revolutionary Court began investigating the dossiers of two of the perpetrators of murders in the hamlets of Balang, Saralam and Allah Akhbar. The two accused are Mahmud Mojarred Qarebagh and Lt Seyf-'Ali Khalaji.

According to a PARS dispatch, the Urumiyeh court held a session after a 2-day investigation of the dossiers of 1st Lt Qahraman Qolizadegan, the commander of the defunct force guarding Urumiyeh University and a police officer in Western Azarbayjan province, who is accused of assault and battery on the Muslim and struggling university students and of crushing the peaceful and freedom-seeking demonstrations held by the zealous and Muslim people of Urumiyeh; police Sergeant Manaf Sheykhband, who is accused of taking part in the murder of Hoseyn Sareban and opening fire on the struggling people of Urumiyeh; and police Sergeant Shoja' Qalamji, who is accused of opening fire on the hapless citizens and taking part in the murder of Hoseyn Sareban.

After listening to the testimony of witnesses and the defense of the accused, the court issued the following verdict this morning:

1st Lt Qahreman Qolizadegan was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment, to dismissal from service in the police and deprivation of and prohibition from employment in government organizations and disarmaments in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and, police Sergeants Manaf Sheykhband and Shoja' Qalamji, for taking part in the murder of Hoseyn Sareban and opening fire on the people, for waging war on God, his apostle and the vice regent Imam Khomeyni, and for sowing corruption on earth, were sentenced to death. However, because of forgiveness by the plaintiffs and consent of the judges concerned, the death sentences were commuted to 3 years imprisonment, dismissal from service in the police, and prohibition from employment in all government organizations and departments. Also, during the imprisonment of police Sergeants Manaf Sheykhband and Shoja' Qalamji, 30,000 rials per month will be paid to the families of the accused.

NATIONALIZED MEDICINE PLAN ANNOUNCED

LD131236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Details of the plan for nationalized medicine have been announced by the minister of health and welfare. With this plan, the use by villagers of out-patient medical services will increase by 600 to 700 percent compared with the past. According to the plan, all private medical centers will come under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health and welfare. All financial dealings between patients and doctors will be eliminated and the full cost of medical care will be paid by the government.

The minister of health and welfare said: By making use of public participation and Islamic ideology, in 2 years at the most addiction will be completely eliminated in Iran. Following the publication of the draft proposal for the nationalized medicine, the minister of health and welfare requested all doctors and experts to present their proposals to the local departments of health and welfare or to the office of projects and programs of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

AFGHANISTAN

REBEL LEADER SEEKING SUPPORT FOR ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

LD130855 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Rashid 'Aqlan Report]

[Excerpts] Dr Borhaneddin Rabbani, leader of the Islamic Afghan revolution, arrived in the country yesterday accompanied by His Eminence Nur Ahmad, director of the Islamic call and guidance at the world Islamic congress in Pakistan. They were received at the airport by Islamic and Awqaf Ministry Under Secretary Saqr al-Marri and Director of Foreign Relations at the Ministry Ahmad Nasir an-Nu'aymi.

Speaking to AL-ITTIHAD, Dr Rabbani, the first representative of the Afghani revolution to visit the sisterly Islamic and friendly countries, said: The purpose of the visit to the UAE and of meeting its officials, headed by his highness the head of state, is to explain and clarify the aims of the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan and the struggle of its rebels.

He said that the revolution has come into being to oppose Kabul's atheist and communist government which does not threaten the people of Afghanistan alone but also the whole Islamic world.

He added: We are on the verge of achieving the inevitable victory against Taraki's communist government. If we had arms, equipment and supplies the revolution would several months ago have achieved victory against the agent government which has only the capital city to protect it. The government is helped by Russian advisers who themselves are strongly guarded.

Speaking about the military situation in Afghanistan, Dr Rabbani said that the Muslim rebels, despite their shortage of arms, have captured five provinces and 85 percent of the villages. They are fighting against MIG planes, heavy tanks and long-range artillery by means of rifles, as well as their belief in God and in their own legitimate cause. The agent regime in Kabul is coming to an end as Taraki's supporters have evacuated their families to the Soviet Union. Several military garrisons have joined the revolution ranks with their men and arms. This has happened in the provinces of Pakhtya, Konraha, Badakhshan and Herat, all of which are now under the control of the revolution and its Islamic soldiers.

He said: I am making this tour in order to task for support for the struggling people of Afghanistan from their brothers in the Islamic world. We are suffering from shortages in resources and arms that would enable us to stand up to the Russian-made destructive weapons used by the enemies of Islam in Kabul. If we had arms and support, the Kabul government would not have lasted for long and would have fallen in a few weeks.

He added: The relations between the Afghani revolution and the Iranian revolution are the relations of one Muslim brother with another.

He denied Kabul media allegations that Iran sends fighters and arms to Afghanistan and said that the purpose of such false allegations is to divert public attention from what is actually happening in Afghanistan where the most inhuman crimes and genocide are being committed against the Afghani people by the communist government and its Soviet agents.

Speaking about the outcome of his tour, Dr Rabbani frankly explained that there was a shortcoming on the part of the media in the Islamic countries in clarifying the objectives of the Afghani revolution since the beginning of its struggle against communism. He contrasted the attitude of these media toward the Afghani revolution with the media attitude toward the revolution in Nicaragua in that the media have been explaining and clarifying the Nicaraguan people's revolution to the world. The peoples neighboring Nicaragua have shown understanding and support and recognized its provisional government. None of this happened with us in Afghanistan. Had we obtained the support and backing of the Islamic countries--particularly since our struggle is an ideological struggle that concerns every Muslim--we would have been able to establish a legitimate Islamic government in Kabul.

Speaking about the Afghani revolution's demands, Dr Rabbani said:

We are not considering the idea of contacting the Russians as long as they continue devising infernal and inhuman plans to liquidate the Islamic people of Afghanistan.

We have proposed the idea of setting up a provisional Islamic government to administer the affairs of the liberated areas. We are now thinking of the means that would enable such a government to stand fast and are trying to find out the countries that will sponsor it and recognize it as well as give it political, media and military support.

We want to build a powerful and fully equipped army.

Concluding his statement to AL-ITTIHAD, the Afghani revolution representative said that he has sensed understanding on the part of the leaders of those countries that he has visited in order to secure support and backing for the Afghani revolution in its quest for liberation from atheism that is ruling in Kabul.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS DECLARATION ON 5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD121322 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Here is a declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

In the basic lines of revolution duties in the democratic republic of Afghanistan a series of vast measures have been (?envisaged) for transformtion of economic and social life on the basis of which economic backwardness will be eliminated and will be replaced by independent national economy, and the living standards of toilers of Afghanistan will be raised.

In the course of the last year, the revolutionary council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan adopted and implemented vast measures for the evolution of economic and social relations and management of the economy of the country. The economic and social development plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been devised for the years 1979 to 1983, and its implementation is the duty of every patriotic and (?informed) citizen of the country and is one of the prominent factors for the development of the national economy of the country.

To unite national patriotic elements, to (?trust) national and patriotic elements in developing national economy, to ensure full confidence of all strata of the Afghan society in their future, in this connection the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has resolved the following:

1. [Word indistinct] implementation of the 5-year economic plan and further development of the public sector in the national economy (?confirms) state authority of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the activities rendered all-round and essential assistance to private enterprises and investments which do not contradict the objectives of the Great Sawr Revolution.

2. Exploiting the property of the state, that is public property, constitutes underground wealth, sources of energy, means of communication, banks and insurance. Outside these limits private investment in development of industry, trade, transportation and public services shall be fully encouraged and their security will be guaranteed provided they are not in contravention of the provisions of the law and economic interests of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Accordingly the Ministry of Planning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the (?governors) and the municipalities have been assigned the duty to render all-round assistance to private investments in the national economy.

3. Retail and wholesale trade are free and they will always be encouraged. The government, in consideration of national interests, shoulders the responsibility (?to control) observance of regulations pertaining to purchase and sale (?according to practice) and fixing of just prices to help the farmers in tackling their (?produce) and in raw materials and for provisions of (?some new) commodities (?to use in) preparation help will be rendered in establishment of consumer cooperatives. The state also encourages joining of the trade (?and producers) unions, because provision of raw materials to such unions can take place better, and their production capacity and ability [words indistinct] is more effective.

4. In areas of foreign trade, all-round assistance shall be provided to national companies in (?trade of) export and import of goods. (?In trade) the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (?needs) monopolizing of the import and export (?of that) commodity [words indistinct] (?to attain) [word indistinct] to the decision of the state. The state encourages the operations of private enterprises to raise quantitative and qualitative standards of export commodities and [words indistinct] in competition posed by foreign commodities.

5. In the area of taxation policy, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan envisages regulations of revenues through just direct taxation and gradual reduction of indirect taxation.

6. The banks of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are assigned the duty to help private enterprises, in particular those in important areas of national economy, to credits.

7. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan requires all the ministries (?and state organs) in the capital and the provinces to join in the activity and provisions embodied in this declaration.

SOVIET BORDER COMMISSION DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD130932 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The high-ranking USSR delegation headed by (?Ambassador) (Zahieddin), after participating in the 15th round of talks of the joint border commission between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, left Kabul today for home.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR ROME FOOD CONFERENCE

BK130752 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 13 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpt] President Zia left Dacca this morning for Rome to address the world conference on agrarian reforms and rural development. He was accompanied by the foreign secretary.

Talking to newsmen at Dacca airport, the president said in his address he will explain how Bangladesh could develop its (?agriculture). He said Bangladesh being an agricultural country still has a deficit in food, and he expressed the hope that in the next few years Bangladesh would be able to double her food production and overcome the shortage.

President Zia said he hopes Bangladesh will be able to get help from the friendly countries and international organizations for agrarian reforms and rural development. He said the conference is very important for Bangladesh.

During his stay in the Italian capital, President Zia will also have talks with the Italian president, the prime minister and Pope John Paul II of the Vatican. He is also expected to meet other leaders attending the conference and will have talks on bilateral issues.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM GENEVA EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BK130754 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 13 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpt] At the international conference on education in Geneva, Bangladesh has emphasized the need for assistance from the developed countries for improving the education system of the developing countries. This was stated by the prime minister, Shah Azizur Rahman, who led the Bangladesh delegation to the conference, on his return to Dacca last night.

Talking to newsmen, he said the conference, which concluded early this week, was very useful for Bangladesh, and there was a very wide appreciation of its new [education] policy.

INDIA

STATE MINISTERS RESIGN FROM JANATA CABINET

BK121611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] One cabinet minister and two ministers of state resigned from the Union Council of Ministers. They are the health minister, Mr Rabi Ray; the minister of state for energy, Mr Janeshwar Mishra, and the minister of state for information and broadcasting, Mr Jaghdish Singh. They have sent in their letters of resignation to the prime minister.

Anna-DMK To Support Government

BK121613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The 18-member All-India Anna-DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazgham] in the Lok Sabha has pledged its unconditional support to the government on the no confidence motion. The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent understands that a representative of the party met the prime minister in New Delhi today. He is understood to have assured support of the All-India Anna-DMK to the government. Later in the day the leader of the All-India Anna-DMK group in the Lok Sabha, Mr (Bala Barlu), also met the prime minister.

More Resignations

BK130734 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Two more ministers from the Union Council of Ministers have resigned. They are: Mr Nar Singh, minister of state for petroleum and chemicals, and Mr Ram Kinkar, minister of state for works and housing. Their resignations were received by the prime minister's office today.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS AS MP'S PROTEST WATER SHORTAGE

BK130802 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 13 Jul 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Jul (AFP)--Angry members of Parliament, protesting against a water shortage in the capital, forced an adjourrment of both houses of Parliament this morning for the rest of the day.

The capital has been without water supply since yesterday morning due to a lightning strike by workers of the water purifying plants and widespread sabotage of supply lines.

The government yesterday put army technicians in charge of the stricken plants in an attempt to restore the supply, but the situation continued to be alarming till this morning.

During the uproar in Parliament, members from both sides of the House blamed the "incompetence" of the Delhi administration for the crisis and asked for the resignation of the Janata government.

VAJPAYEE DISCUSSES NONALINED, SUPERPOWERS IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK121233 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee told the lower house of Parliament today that no proposals were made at the recent Colombo meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries to declare that the socialist countries are the natural friends of the nonalined countries.

Replying to a question the minister said that the Colombo meeting has emphasized the nonbloc character of the nonalined movement. He also informed the house that the vice president of Cuba who was in Delhi recently for consultations regarding the Havana summit assured India that as chairman of the nonalined summit they will not impose their views on the movement as a whole. The Cuban vice president, however, said that they do regard the socialist countries as the natural ally of nonalined nations.

In reply to another question, Mr Vajpayee said that India has made it clear to the United States that any increase in the naval strength in the Indian Ocean or in the gulf region will add to the tension and invite countermeasures by other countries. He reiterated India's stand that what the countries of the region require is political stability and economic development and not strengthening of superpower naval fleets or introduction of new sophisticated weapons.

The external affairs minister also disclosed that the Malaysia Government has informed the Government of India that they have already taken various steps to protect the Hindu temples in the country. He said that the Government of India appreciates the seriousness with which the government and people of Malaysia view these acts of vandalism by some fanatics. He informed the house that five temples were attacked and some idols were broken. He expressed confidence that the Malaysian Government will take adequate action to avoid recurrence of such acts.

Replying to a supplementary question, the minister said that one person has already been arrested and is being tried in that country. [BK--Hong Kong AFP in English at 0933 GMT on 12 July carries a similar report on Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee's remarks in the Lok Sabha on 12 Jul, but adds the following: "Answering another question, Mr. Vajpayee said the move for expulsion or suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned movement was a 'complex and complicated' question. He noted that 'there is no precedent expelling any member, much less a founder member.' India, according to earlier reports, is against any such action against Egypt. Mr. Vajpayee further noted in this context that the nonaligned movement had taken a 'very consistent stand' on the Mideast problems. 'Unfortunately the treaty between Egypt and Israel is a partial treaty and not a comprehensive settlement,' he said."]

ONE KILLED, SIX INJURED IN ALIGARH POLICE FIRING

BK121617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] In Aligarh, one person was killed and six injured when the police resorted to firing to disperse the violent mobof demonstrators this morning. The condition of one of the injured is said to be serious. An official spokesman told newsmen in Lucknow this evening that the police had to open fire when the crowd indulged in heavy brick-batting. A day curfew has been reimposed in the affected areas of Aligarh.

PAKISTANI AGENT ARRESTED AT ALIGARH 10 JUN

BK120953 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] A Pakistani intelligence agent was arrested on 10th of the last month at Aligarh. The home minister told the Rajya Sabha today that offenses under the foreigners act and official secrets act had been registered and the case is under investigation. Mr H.M. Patel said it will not be in the public interest to disclose any further details of the case. He, however,denied that some foreign powers reported to have had hands in the recent communal riots.

PAKISTAN

ENTRY OF 124,684 AFGHAN REFUGEES CLAIMED IN PAST MONTH

BK121527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] A large number of Afghan refugees have crossed into Pakistan during the last 4 weeks. According to the latest government survey, the number of Afghan refugees who have registered at various camps has now reached 124,684. Over 85,000 of them have taken shelter in the northwest frontier province and 39,000 are in Baluchistan. These do not include those refugees who have not registered with the Pakistan authorities and are living with friends and relatives.

SHAHI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK130859 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Jul 79 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has directed Pakistani ambassadors to spare no efforts in refuting propaganda by interested quarters against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear energy program. This was stated in an interview by adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi at the end of a conference of envoys in Islamabad last night.

Mr Agha Shahi said Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program threatens no country. He said Pakistan wants to improve its relations with the United States, but there are continuing differences about Pakistan's peaceful nuclear energy program.

He regretted that what the United States sees as its global policy interests is in collision with what Pakistan considers vital for its national interests. However, he said, he hopes relations with the United States will return to their previous situation after mutual consultations.

Mr Agha Shahi debunked the propaganda about a so-called Islamic bomb and said Pakistan is not receiving any aid from any country for this purpose. He said Pakistan retains its friendship with all countries as before and it will strive to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Efforts are also continuing to forge closer bonds with the Arab countries. He said Pakistan is also continuing initiatives to improve relations with its neighbors, particularly India and Afghanistan, with whom it is in constant touch. Relations with India, he added, have improved considerably.

Replying to a question, he said the envoys conference, which concluded yesterday, took stock of the aid from other countries. It is felt that Pakistan's friends remain as responsive as before to help it. He said the deficiency caused by the suspension of U.S. project aid should be met through self-reliance.

SRI LANKA

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

BK121233 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The government last night (?declared) emergency regulations covering the Katunayaka and Ratmalana airports at the Jaffna district effective from midnight. The president has stated in the notification that he is of the opinion that by a reason of state of public emergency in Sri Lanka it is expedient to do so in the interest of public security, order and maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

The regulations cover a wide range, including provisions for requisitioning of property, the appointment of competent authorities and prohibition of public meetings and prohibition of public meetings and processions. The death penalty or rigorous imprisonment for up to 25 years as been prescribed for arson, looting, sedition and incitement.

The government decision to declare a state of emergency in the Jaffna district follows a series of murders and robberies in the area. Recently a police officer was shot dead by unknown gunmen.

Strict Penalties

BK121636 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Regulations under the state of emergency proclaimed yesterday by the president in the Jaffna district and the area comprising the Katunayaka airport prescribes strict penalties for certain types of offences. Conspiracy to overthrow the government by unlawful means carries the death penalty or rigorous imprisonment for up to 25 years, as well as forfeiture of all property owned by the person convicted. Arson, looting and [word indistinct] are punishable by death or imprisonment for life. Strict penalties are also prescribed for causing disaffection among persons, sedition and incitement, spreading of rumors and false statements, possessing subversive literature, collection of arms, intimidation and destruction or damage to roads and railways.

A provision is also made under the regulation (?placed) under the public security ordinance to appoint prosecuting authorities for various purposes, such as the control of meetings, processions, publications and fire arms.

Persons acting in any manner prejudicial to the national security or to the maintenance of public order and essential services could be indefinitely detained in custody on the order of the secretary to the Ministry of Defense. The defense services, including the police, are authorized to search and arrest all suspects without a warrant. Special powers have also been given to the police investigating the listed offences.

The presidential declaration of the emergency said that the president was of the opinion that by a reason of state of public emergency it was expedient to do so in the interest public security, the preservation of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

Communique on Terrorism

BK121709 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text of the Sri Lanka Government communique issued on 12 July on measures to deal with terrorism]

[Text] The government has decided to introduce legislation in the Parliament as urgent legislation in the national interest when the Parliament meets on Thursday 19 July dealing with the prevention of terrorism in Sri Lanka. The draft bill affirms that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for the rule of law and that grievances should be redressed by constitutional methods.

The public order in Sri Lanka continues to be endangered by groups of persons or associations who advocate the use of force or the commission of crime by the means of, or an aid in accomplishing governmental change within Sri Lanka, and who have resorted to acts of murder and threat of murder of police officers, politicians and witnesses to such acts and other law-abiding and innocent citizens and have (?engaged in) the commission of acts of armed robbery, damage to state property and others acts involving actual or threatened coercion, intimidation and violence.

The legislation will deal with these offenses. It will also empower the police to investigate certain offences and [word indistinct] suspects. It creates new penalties such as the forfeiture of property as well and empowers the detention of persons. Power is given to commit offenders to trial before the high court without a jury. Offenders' statements made to police officers, such as confessions, will be made admissible.

The legislation follows the pattern of legislations introduced in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, India and certain European countries facing the similar problems of terrorism. In addition to this step the public security act has been brought into operation in the revenue district of Jaffna, which is in effect from midnight 12 July 1979, to enable the law enforcing agencies of the government to effectively deal with terrorism and protect peace loving-people.

Terrorists Threaten Investigator

BK111700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 11 Jul (AFP)--A former chief justice, M.C. Sansoni, functioning as a one-man commission inquiring into communal violence in Sri Lanka, has received a letter from a terrorist group threatening to kill him. This was disclosed by the state counsel assisting the commission at its sittings in Kandy, 72 miles (115 kms) from here, yesterday.

Mr Sansoni was appointed by President J.R. Jayewardene last year to inquire into the causes for the clashes between the minority Tamils and the majority Sinhalese communities, which erupted after the general election in 1977. During the past several months the commission has been holding public sittings in various parts of the country hearing evidence.

The letter written by a terrorist group calling itself "Young Tigers" was read by the state counsel at yesterday's sitting. In the letter they warned the commissioner, "We will kill you at the end of the inquiry." They also accused the commissioner of speaking in support of Sinhale witnesses during the past few weeks and warned, "We are men of action."

Mr Sansoni said, "I will not be intimidated by this type of thing."

Recently during the commission's sittings Mr Sansoni had called upon the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) to cry halt to its call for a separate state for the minority Tamils.

Last week President Jayewardene indicated he was considering requests made to him by various organisations to proscribe the TULF. He also warned he would take stern action against terrorists in the Tamil dominated northern province held responsible for attacks on Tamil politicians who do not support the call for a separate state, the killing of at least 15 police officers, several bank hold-ups and highway robberies.